The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863. No. 88.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:—Having been importuned for sometime to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention.) Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. JOSEPH A. ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ADAM REBERT.

Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. SAMUEL EIKER.

Freedom tp., May 18, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

☞Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, it is due to myself that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. SAMUEL EIKER.

Freedom tp., May 18, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness. A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. SAMUEL LILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of *nobody* I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me. B. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Lewis P. Weaver and Nancy, his Wife, of Oxford township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Assignee.

May 11, 1863. 6t

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly. JACOB TRONEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. tc

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this: the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts., and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy: and also many other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glass ditto, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Store, all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street. H. G. CARR, Agent.

May 4, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of

Broad Cloths,
Summer Cloths,
Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Drillings and Vestings.

Beautiful styles, well assorted; bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same.—Please call and see them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 11, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

The Muse.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY MISS ALICE CARY.

When first the skies grow warm and bright,
And flush with gold the hours,
And in her pale, fair robes, the Spring,
Is calling up the flowers;
When children, with unslippered feet,
Go forth with hearts of glee
To the straight and even furrows
Where the yellow corn must be,
What a beautiful embodiment
Of ease, devoid of pride,
Is the good old fashioned homestead,
With doors still open wide.

But when the happiest time is come,
That to the year belongs,
Of uplands bright with harvest gold,
And meadows full of songs;
When fields of yet unripened corn,
And daily garnered stores,
Remind the thrifty husbandman
Of ample thrashing floors—
How pleasant, from the din and dust
Of the thoroughfare aloof,
Seems the old fashioned homestead,
With steep and mossy roof.

When home the woodsman plods, with axe
Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the knotted apple-tree
Are scythe and sickle hung,
When light the swallows twitter
'Neath the rafters of the shed,
And the table on the ivied porch
With decent care is spread—
Then hearts are light and freer
Than beat in the populous town,
In the old fashioned homestead,
With gables sharp and brown.

When the flowers of Summer perish,
In the cold and bitter rain,
And little birds with weary wings
Have gone across the main;
When curls the blue smoke upward
Toward the bluer sky,
And cold, along the naked hills,
And white the snow-drifts lie—
In legends of love and glory
They forget the cloud and storm,
In the old fashioned homestead,
With hearth stone large and warm.

Miscellaneous.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, has given to the people of this Commonwealth two candidates of whom they have every reason to feel proud. In the choice of Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor, and Hon. Walter H. Lowrie for Judge of the Supreme Court, the Convention has shown its regard for the highest considerations of patriotism and public duty, and a proper sense of the importance of the present crisis, which demanded of its members such action as would raise the party it represented far above the [illegible] of expediency and personal p[illegible] place it upon the exalted [illegible]ciple, honor and truth.

The Conve[illegible] its business promptly. Its [illegible] were not impeded or delayed [illegible]ed discussions upon minor points, [illegible]ence, or factious disputes in regard to important questions. The nomination for Governor, it is true, was not made without a spirited contest, in which the friends of the several prominent candidates manifested, as was but natural, a warm interest; but the prevalent feelings, during the several ballotings, were those of friendliness and generous rivalry which clearly evinced a pre-determination to be satisfied with and cordially concur in the choice of the majority, upon whomsoever it might fall.

Berks county felt an extraordinary interest in the Gubernatorial nomination, from the fact that one of her own citizens was a prominent candidate before the Convention, and with the most flattering prospects of success. It would be an affectation to say that his failure to receive the nomination, particularly after his vote had steadily risen until it came within *five* of the required number, was not a disappointment to his many friends, in and out of the Convention. But that disappointment is coupled with no feelings of dissatisfaction, in view of the excellent choice that was made; and no man more readily or cordially endorses the nomination of Judge Woodward than Mr. Clymer himself. In his speech to the Convention, after its work was done, and in private conversation with friends, he has exhibited an unselfishness and a magnanimity that do him honor and prove the sincerity of his attachment to the true interests of the Democratic party. The handsome vote he received, was a rare compliment to one so comparatively young in public life, and he has reason to view it with a gratification and pride that even the nomination itself could not have much enhanced. With such a feeling in regard to the action of the Convention, on the part of Mr. Clymer and his friends, it will not be necessary for us to assure the Democracy of the State that Old Berks will heartily support the ticket as nominated, and give it one of the largest majorities, if not *the* largest, she has ever cast.

Judge Woodward is, we believe, a native of Luzerne county, but has resided for several years past in Philadelphia. He is a gentleman of irreproachable private character, a learned lawyer, and in his political convictions, an unwavering Democrat, of the Constitutional Union school. He was the Democratic caucus candidate for United States Senator in 1845, but was defeated in the Legislative Convention by the treachery of several members who were elected as Democrats. In 1852, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which office he still holds, and in which he has earned the reputation of being one of the ablest jurists that ever sat upon that Bench. Mature in years, experienced in public affairs, firmly fixed in his principles, positive in character, and with a mind and disposition peculiarly fitted for the efficient exercise of administrative duties, he is admirably qualified for the responsible position to which the Democracy of the State have nominated him.

Judge Lowrie is a Western man—at present a resident of Pittsburgh. He was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1850, and has discharged his judicial duties with a firmness, an ability and an impartiality which have won for him the highest respect and confidence of the people. His unanimous re-nomination by the State Convention was a compliment and an honor that were well deserved.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania were never brighter than they are at present. The action of the late Democratic Convention has roused new enthusiasm in our ranks, and has inspired all the friends of the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws, with the highest hopes of the future. We have yet to hear of a single Democrat who does not heartily respond to the nominations made at Harrisburg; and we are assured that there are hundreds of conservative men throughout the State, who will give the Democratic candidates a willing and enthusiastic support.

The exalted character borne by George W. Woodward and Walter H. Lowrie, must command the confidence of all who admire official integrity and private worth. The people know that the elevation of such men to public positions, will secure an honest and faithful discharge of duty on the part of those in power. At this time the highest statesmanship and the purest patriotism are necessary in our public servants. Many of the evils from which our country is now suffering, are the result of the elevation of unfaithful men to place and power. Firmness and virtue, which are needed under all circumstances, are especially required in the present emergency. The unspeakable blessings which flow to a Government from such qualities in its rulers, have unfortunately not been felt, since the advent to power of the imbecile faction which is now controlling the destinies of the Republic. In the Democratic nominees, these and other noble qualities unquestionably centre; and it is for this reason that the great heart of the people was thrilled with joy at the announcement of the recent action of the Democratic party.

The success of the Democratic candidates at the polls, in October next, will be a triumph of the cause of the Union and the Constitution. No sophistry, nor partisan coloring, can disguise this truth. The devotion of the Democratic organization to the Union of the States and the constitutional guarantees which belong to every citizen, is clearly written in its bright and imperishable history. There has never been a moment, since the Government was framed, that it did not struggle, with all the earnestness of unwavering fidelity, for the preservation of "the common bond and common brotherhood." Men who labored to dethrone its power have attempted to defile its record and pervert its history.—The reckless adventurers who crept into office by grossly deceiving the people, have endeavored to cloud its fame and malign its leaders. But like the rock that throws back the ocean wave and stands unshaken amidst the wildest storm, it has remained firm and unyielding in all the assaults that have been made upon it; and it is this day recognized by more than a million freemen in the North as the only true and faithful exponent of the principles upon which this Government was founded. In advancing the sacred cause of the Union, the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania have an important part to play. To ensure the great victory that is now within their grasp, they must organize and fully prepare for the struggle at the ballot box. Although the prospects are bright and cheering to-day, triumph can only be achieved by incessant labor and unabated energy. Every county, township and borough must be thoroughly canvassed. Associations must be formed, and meetings must be held in every portion of the Commonwealth. Everything must be done to *deserve* success, and then success will surely follow. With such candidates in the field as the Democratic Convention gave us, and the cause of the Union and the Constitution nearest and closest to our hearts, we cannot fail to secure a glorious victory at the polls, if we properly employ the means within our power, and leave no honorable efforts unspared to defeat the Jacobin horde which is now ruining the nation.—*Age.*

Carriages at Funerals.—The Rev. Mr. Purcell, of Cincinnati, has announced his intention to enforce hereafter the rule of the Roman Catholic Church, limiting the number of carriages in funeral processions.—This will correct a foolish extravagance which, in many instances, is dictated by personal vanity only, while it will save money to those who are apt to make an expensive funeral display, just because they would not be thought either too poor or too mean to afford it. Except in the cases of persons of note, the least ostentatious obsequies are always in best taste.

That Hare.—A short time since some gentlemen were enjoying the diversion of coursing, and, having lost sight of the hare, one of the party rode up to a boy, when the following dialogue ensued:—

"Boy, have you seen a hare running this way, followed by dogs?"

"What do you mean—a little brown thing?"

"Yes."

"Had it long ears?"

"Yes."

"A little white under the belly?"

"Yes."

"Had it a short tail?"

"Yes."

"And long legs?"

"Yes."

"Was it running as fast as it could?"

"Yes it was."

Boy, (after a pause,) "No, I have not seen it."

☞Two years ago (writes a correspondent,) at the Spring term of the District Court at Topeka, Kansas, Judge Rush Elmore presiding, a witness was called upon the stand. After being sworn the counsel for the defence said to the witness—a tall, green specimen, and somewhat embarrassed—

"Now, sir, stand up and tell your story like a preacher."

"No, *sir!*" roared the Judge, "none of that; I want you to tell the *truth!*"

Just imagine the sheriff, deputies and bailiffs trying to keep "order" and "silence."

☞A Democrat said the other day to a Republican: "if it comes to *snakes*, I would rather be a *copperhead* than a *black* snake."

So much for the snake question.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

FULL DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald furnishes full details of the late desperate two days' battle at Winchester between Gen. Milroy and Gen. Ewell, which terminated in the retreat of the Union forces to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The subjoined is the writer's account of the second day—Sunday. This letter is dated Maryland Heights, June 18th:

SKIRMISHING.

Skirmishing between our own and the rebel skirmishers continued all the morning, the Twelfth Virginia once having been forced to retire in some confusion, but they were soon rallied and regained their subsequent position. The battery threw an occasional shell in front of our skirmishers to prevent the enemy from advancing in force. A section of Alexander's Baltimore battery, from the 3d brigade, was posted to the right of the Twelfth Virginia, supported by a part of that regiment and a squadron of cavalry. It fired regularly, rapidly and with execution upon the enemy, who were concealed in the woods in front of our line. The ground in the rear of Carlin's battery being much broken, and not commanding the position of the enemy, it was withdrawn at eleven A. M. and posted in the outer breast work of the main fortification, when it threw a few shells at the enemy's skirmishers, who were annoying those of the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania at the outer and eastern edge of the town.

GENERAL MILROY'S ATTACK.

During the morning of Sunday, and in fact all the day, skirmishing had been going on between the Eighteenth Connecticut and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiments and the skirmishers of General Rhodes's (rebel) army, who had followed Col. McReynolds's command in from Berryville, and were posted in the woods a mile east of Winchester, on the road to Berryville, and extending across to the Front Royal road. The Union troops kept close in upon the town, while the rebels came up to the eastern side of the public cemetery, across which the principal firing took place.—About 4½ in the afternoon the rebel skirmishers charged up the Berryville and Front Royal roads to the very edge of the town, when a well directed fire from our troops sent them back in confusion to their supporting regiments, and they, too, caught the panic and rushed back to the cover of the timber. General Milroy seeing this, and thinking the enemy were routed, ordered the Eighteenth and Eighty-seventh to charge down to the timber, and also ordered Gen. Elliott, with the two regiments who had been skirmishing south of the town, to advance towards Mill creek; but as soon as the troops on the east of the town reached the timber they found the rebel division drawn up in force, and before our troops could realize their position, the enemy opened upon them a murderous fire from the whole line. But one alternative was left, and that was to get back as soon as they could. General Elliott charged down to and drove in the rebel skirmishers in his front to their line of battle on the south side of Mill run.

THE REBELS IN FORCE.

About five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy appeared in strong force, with two eight-gun batteries, directly west of the main fort, north of the Romney road, and about fifteen hundred yards west of the outworks held by the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio regiment and Company L, Fifth regiment artillery. As soon as the batteries could be got into position they opened fire upon the outwork, and though our pieces replied vigorously, the rebel general massed his infantry and charged across the open fields and through the woods up to the very muzzles of our guns. With a yell the rebels came across the ditch and over the breastworks, planted their colors upon the embankment, drove the gunners from their pieces, and the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio from the works at the point of the bayonet, and in less time than I have taken to write it had complete possession of the postion. Such as could made their way back to the main fort, and the remainder were captured or killed.

THE FINAL ATTACK.

General Milroy, finding that the enemy were already on three sides of him and were moving around toward the Martinsburg road, ordered all the troops and artillery from the south and east of the town within the line of earthworks encircling the main works, where the fight between our own and the rebel artillery was continued until nightfall.

At night the following was the position of our forces:—The First brigade, under General Elliott, occupied the main fort; the Second, under Colonel Ely, the town and space between there and the main fort, and the Third, under Colonel McReynolds, were posted in the Star fort.

Shortly after dark the enemy came charging across the gully between their new position and the main work, yelling like fiends; but they were met at the ditch by volley after volley from infantry, and after a few moments fighting were repulsed.—Matters now became quiet, and our men took advantage of the lull to get a few moments' rest from their two days' fighting. At one o'clock on Monday morning General Milroy called a council of war, composed of the brigade commanders, and then it was decided to abandon the works and retreat to Harper's Ferry.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

After the council had concluded to retreat, at about three o'clock on Monday morning the troops were quickly put in motion, taking nothing with them except what they had upon their persons. They had marched out on the Martinsburg road only about 4 miles when they were fired upon by a strong force of infantry and artillery, which had been posted in the woods to the right of the road. As soon as the firing commenced the main body of our infantry charged down into the dense timber, in the direction of where they supposed the enemy to be, but instead of finding a weak body of rebels, as they expected, they found at least a full division, well posted, and drawn up in line of battle.—When our troops reached the enemy's position they were met by a terrible shower of missiles, and were forced to fall back.—On reaching the road they pushed on towards Martinsburg, except the Eighteenth Connecticut and Fifth Maryland regiments, who were upon the left of the line, and were captured almost entire. The command reached Harper's Ferry on Monday afternoon—all that were left of it, at least.

OUR LOSSES.

Our losses have indeed been terrible.—Not a thing was saved except that which was worn or carried upon the persons of the troops. Three entire batteries of field artillery and one battery of siege guns—all the artillery of the command, in fact—about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all the commissary and quartermaster's stores and ammunition of all kinds, over six thousand muskets and small arms without stint, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of the enemy. Of the seven thousand men of the command but from sixteen hundred to two thousand have as yet arrived here, leaving to be accounted for over five thousand men. These comprise the list of horrors, except the names of the killed and wounded, which it is impossible to ascertain, as the slain remain unburied and the wounded unsurgeoned where they fell.

Quite a large number of the officers had their wives with them, and these unfortunate ladies are still in Winchester, (if they have not been sent to Richmond,) not knowing whether their husbands are dead or alive, prisoners, or safe among their companions in camp.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER.

The following brief paragraph from President Lincoln's letter to the Albany Committee, contains the reason of Vallandigham's arrest and banishment:

"He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. *He was warring upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands on him.* If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence."

Notwithstanding this, the President gave Fernando Wood an audience of an hour, almost immediately after his perusal of the New Yorker's late defiant speech against the War and the Administration. Wood denounced the Administration for its arrest of Vallandigham; he endorsed all that made the banished man obnoxious and defied the entire power of the government to come and arrest him. The Administration failing to authorize his apprehension, Wood started off to Washington; but instead of being seized and hurried to a bastile, he was, for an hour, handsomely entertained by Mr. Lincoln. The real fact of the cause of the arrest of Vallandigham, was not his speeches against the policy of the Administration, because the President tells us so. Gen. Burnside acted upon the suggestion of another; and that other we believe to be Ben Wade, of Ohio. More than a year ago, Vallandigham disgraced Wade by publicly denouncing him in Congress for being a "scoundrel, liar and coward," and like all men of that character he waited for an opportunity to be avenged. He did not seek satisfaction in a manly manner, but just as a poltroon would. Poor Burnside was, as usual, the tool made use of to avenge the wrongs of one who had not the manhood to defend himself.

But President Lincoln having failed to arrest Fernando Wood, suggests the propriety of his immediately releasing Vallandigham. To discuss the blunders of his Administration is not to "wage war upon the military;" for if it were, he has been singularly negligent in enforcing obedience where his authority was most defiantly denounced. To say nothing of Phillips and Beecher, we content ourselves with quoting the following from Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts. When the Administration, in May, 1862, implored that functionary to send a few regiments to the defense of Washington, which was then threatened by Stonewall Jackson in the Valley of the Shanandoah, he, instead of complying, took the liberty of discussing the war even to the extent of discouraging enlistments.—Here is an extract:

"If our people feel that they are going into the South to help to fight rebels who will kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, *I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if* the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize *all* men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, *the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.*"

A REMARKABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York *Tribune* contains an article of nearly a column in length, rebuking the President for his reply to the Germans, who in a curt letter, suggested to Mr. Lincoln that Fremont and Sigel should be actively employed instead of enjoying *otium cum dignitate* in New York. We have not room to comment upon or republish the remarks of the *Tribune*, but willingly give place to the correspondence itself:

"NEW YORK, June, 16, 1863.

"*To the President of the United States:* In the present emergency will you allow Major Generals Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?

"FREDERICK KAPP,
"SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
"CHARLES KESSMAN."

Answer.

"WASHINGTON, June, 16, 1863.

"*To Frederick Kapp and others:* The Governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them at work independently of him.

"A. LINCOLN."

Our readers will perceive that there is no joke in this answer of Mr. Lincoln.

A Widow's Use of Thunder.—Every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (he was a widower,) and clap her little hands and fly around till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed, and the consequence was that she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over her head.

☞Hon. C. R. Buckalew has been invited by the Democratic City Executive Committee to deliver an oration before the Democracy of Philadelphia, at their meeting in Independence Square, on the Fourth of July.

GOVERNOR CURTIN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

HARRISBURG, June 17.—There is considerable trouble among the volunteers, who have gathered here in companies under the call of the Governor, and large numbers are leaving for their homes, now that they believe the danger to be passed, refusing to be mustered into the service lest they may be held for six months. Governor Curtin invited volunteers "for the emergency," but his power to discharge earlier than the six months named in the proclamation of the President does not clearly appear: and hence the misunderstanding. This morning Governor Curtin visited Camp Curtin, with a view to arrange the difficulty, but found many of the officers absent. After inspecting the camp, and conversing freely with the men, he made to the volunteers a brief speech explaining his purposes and his determination to send them home at the earliest moment he could do so without again leaving our border exposed to the enemy. He said he had called to see their officers, and was sorry to say that they were not present, attending their duties as they should be. However, the men were here, and he would inform them of what he intended to have communicated to the officers in writing. He was sorry there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He would tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He (the Governor) was to be the judge when that emergency was over. He said our soil had been invaded and we want to drive the invaders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer. To be sure, the troops would be mustered into the United States service, but it was necessary to do this to secure the equipments and pay from the General Government. It would be the same if he had called them out as the militia, only they would then be mustered for pay to the State Government.

Governor Seymour had telegraphed him last night that New York had twelve thousand more men for Pennsylvania. The highest devotion of our manhood is called upon at this hour. I will not betray you, and I will pledge myself in writing to what I have told you. Trust me, then, and I will send you to your homes just so soon as I think your services are no longer needed.

The Governor disclaimed being a military man. He would be acting in a false position were he to assume the military lead. Responsible soldiers would lead them, and he would not play upon them the part of the Cabinet of Washington upon the Army of the Rappahannock.

A NEW CATECHISM FOR TEACHERS.

The Democratic *Register*, published at Mercer, in this State, on the 7th of May said:

"The Superintendent of Common Schools of Lawrence county, in his examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, has introduced the following 'shorter catechism:'

'Do you think the Southern States had a right to secede?'

'Do you think the *Emancipation Proclamation* is constitutional?'

'Do you think the President acted according to the Constitution in calling out troops?'

'Do you think the *Confiscation bill* is constitutional?'

"Those who do not answer these questions in the affirmative are refused certificates.—A great country is this—and growing."

The above is only "one in a thousand" of the infamies that are daily practiced by the satellites of the present Administration.—The method adopted by this pliant tool of despotism to propagate the faith of the Jacobin Leaguers is at least a novel one. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are poured into the Treasury for common school purposes, by men of all parties—men who thoroughly despise and openly denounce the Abolition policy of the President, as well as those who uphold and sustain his measures for the emancipation of the negro. This fund is intended by wise and salutary regulations for the common benefit of all within the limits of the Commonwealth; and any attempt to make the common schools a channel for the promulgation of Abolition doctrines, is calculated to destroy the usefulness of that beneficent system which has showered so many blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania. To refuse a teachers' certificate because the applicant is a Democrat, and fearlessly declined to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, is an outrage that calls for a prompt rebuke. As well might these miserable sycophants refuse to admit the children of Democrats into the public schools, and require of each boy and girl a positive approval of the negro policy of the Cabinet at Washington. The constant repetition of these outrages upon free thought is a source of the deepest alarm to the masses, and should cause them to ponder well upon the immense importance of casting their ballots in the right direction at the next election. The defeat of the Jacobins at the polls will effectually cure these evils, and overwhelm with political destruction the men who have so basely misapplied the power which has been conferred upon them by the people.—*Age.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE WAR.

Saturday's *Tribune*, giving an account of an attack made by some Indians in the Osage Territory, near Kansas, upon a party of rebels, says:

"The rebels displayed a white flag, but the Indians disregarded it, attacking them, killing and scalping the whole party except two, who made their escape down the river."

This inhuman outrage the *Tribune* commends as "a vigorous prosecution of the war." This is in perfect keeping with the sanguinary cry of the whole horde of fanatics who imagine they can

"Prove their doctrine orthodox.
By apostolic blows and knocks."

The ferocity of the Abolition party has no parallel in history. They exceed even the savage Indians in their thirst for blood, and transcend the Vandals in vandalism. History will hand them down to posterity as a disgrace to the age—human tigers—beasts of prey—with none other than the most brutal and bloody instincts. They preach without any notion of piety, and quote scripture without regarding a single principle of Christianity.—*Patriot & Union.*

DISREGARD OF LAW.

When a body of soldiers, in violation of all law, broke into Vallandigham's house at midnight, and carried him off, to be condemned, after a mock trial, into banishment from his country, the citizens of Albany, in respectful and measured language, remonstrated against it. The President, in a gross and foolish reply, declared that the obligations of law ceased in times like these. He derided the courts, the jury trial, the law and the Constitution.

After thirty years of teaching of the "higher law" in this vicinity, instigating men not to pay their rents or do their duty as citizens of the State, or obey the injunctions of the Federal Constitution, this evil instruction might be regarded as superfluous. Still it came. It was coarse, false and most dangerous in its tendencies.

We forbear to speak of it in the terms of condemnation it deserves. It has given an excuse to a mob for the lawlessness and disorder which has terrified our city. We will not add to the mischievousness of this ill-timed measure by expatiating upon its character at this moment. By-and-by the occasion will come for criticism and condemnation.—*Albany Argus.*

☞The ship Resolution, in which Capt. Cook left England on his second voyage round the world in 1772—ninety years since—is now at Demerara, waiting a cargo of sugar.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.

THE REBELS IN ADAMS COUNTY.

We stated in our last that a large force of rebels had crossed the Potomac and occupied Washington county, Md., and a large portion of Franklin county, in this State. On Sunday (yesterday week) a body of 2,000 mounted infantry and cavalry was seen at Waynesboro', sending pickets as far up the mountain as Monterey Springs. An advance hitherward was expected by that route. Thus far, however, it has not been made, and we are told that on Thursday there were no rebels in that quarter.

On Wednesday night a report reached town that the rebels were on the South Mountain, along the Chambersburg turnpike. It was said that ten regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, were encamped at various points, from the top of the mountain, in this county, as far back as Greenwood, in Franklin county. On Thursday their pickets came down within a mile of Cashtown several times, in pursuit of persons sent out to reconnoitre.—Quite a number of shots were fired by them, but nobody hurt. The regiment encamped nearest us was on John Dillon's farm, near Newman's, and they had a picket post on the turnpike where it crosses the top of the mountain.

This was the position of affairs on Thursday afternoon. A few hours later a rumor was brought here that a rebel encampment was seen close to Munshower's tavern, a mile and a half beyond Cashtown.

THE REBELS IN GETTYSBURG.

Our usually quiet town was kept in a high state of excitement all last week.—Reports of the advance of the rebels upon us were brought in almost every day, but all proved untrue until Friday. On that day persons from Cashtown and vicinity reported having seen them in force. The 26th P. V. M., Col. Jennings, was sent up the road, and when about three miles from town the rebel cavalry came upon them, capturing some forty of the regiment. The balance got off, but at the time of writing (Saturday noon) we are not advised of their whereabouts.

At about 3 o'clock, sure enough, the rebel advance (cavalry) entered Gettysburg, charging up Chambersburg street at a rapid rate, in pursuit of a number of persons on horseback who were hurrying off down York street. They fired a few shots, and the pursued were halted. In a few moments they had entire possession of the town, and their guards around it. They assured the citizens that they would not harm them, and fears should be quieted.—This advance consisted of about one hundred and fifty men—White's cavalry.

In half an hour afterwards a (Georgia) brigade of infantry entered the town—Gen. Early in command. This brigade is variously estimated at from 2500 to 4000.—We think the number was about midway between these two figures. Probably half of them quartered in town—in the Courthouse and on the pavements—the balance in the neighborhood.

In the evening several hundred more cavalry came in; also a battery of artillery. We are told that another battery, with infantry and baggage wagons, encamped on the Mummasburg road, a mile from town. There is much difficulty in getting at all the facts.

The railroad bridge across Rock creek was soon set on fire by the rebels, and whilst in a blaze a number of cars were ignited and started down the track, but they passed over the bridge and were consumed just beyond. Altogether, we are told that seventeen cars were burnt, one belonging to W. E. Bittle, one to the Hanover Branch, two to Stein & Young, two to the Northern Central, and the balance to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The centre span of the bridge was burnt and fell in. The other two are standing, but badly damaged. One of the cars contained government stores for Col. Jennings' regiment, (used by the rebels,) and another a lot of muskets. The balance of the cars were empty. The rebels did not take any of the guns, declaring that they had enough already. No other property was fired. The lime cars were all spared.

As soon as the rebels got here they enquired for the stores, desiring to purchase boots, hats, &c. As the store-keepers had previously removed nearly all their goods, there was little left for the rebels. However, they secured a number of hundred dollars' worth, generally paying for them, [in] their own kind of money, which is not regarded as of much value here.

They captured horses in the town and neighborhood, but we presume the number was small, as nearly everything in the shape of horseflesh had been taken away days before. They "pressed" a number of barrels of whiskey, sugar, &c., receipting therefor—payment no doubt indefinite.

On Saturday morning the division moved off, down the York turnpike, and by 8 o'clock there was not a greyback in the town.

Their deportment generally was civil. Many of them courted conversation, and were not disposed to interfere with anybody for exercising the largest liberty of speech. In capturing horses, &c., they made no distinctions, Democrats and Republicans suffering alike.

☞The Philadelphia City Troop and Bell's Cavalry retired from town a short time before the rebels entered. We presume they made their retreat safely. The telegraph operator also got away, with his instrument, in time.

☞Upon the rebel cavalry entering the town, they branched off into the several streets. One squad hurried out Baltimore street, in pursuit of persons taking away horses. They caught several of them and took their horses. One rebel went down the turnpike as far as Nathaniel Lightner's, where he came upon two of Bell's cavalry. The rebel shot one of them, Mr. George Sandoe, killing him on the spot. There was probably shooting on both sides, as several shots were heard. Mr. Sandoe was an estimable young man, and leaves a wife and many other relatives to mourn his early death. The body was removed to his home the same evening.

☞Thaddeus Stevens' iron works at Caledonia were burnt by the rebels on their route hitherward, on Friday.

☞The thirty-six prisoners of the 26th Reg. P. V. M. were paroled here by the rebels. Two officers captured they took with them.

☞The above particulars are made up of the best information we have been able to gather. Our aim is to be as nearly correct as possible.

☞On Saturday, about noon, a rebel was captured in York street, by George Guinn, of Hunter's cavalry, three of whom had arrived here only half an hour before. The rebel was dressed in a blue coat, with grey pants, and was riding leisurely along, when Serg. Guinn made chase. The rebel observing this, spurred up his horse for a short distance, when Mr. Guinn fired and halted him. After examination, during which he acknowledged himself a rebel chaplain, he was detained.

Soon after another rebel came riding into town, and was captured. He was a dispatch bearer.

☞We are informed that a large body of rebels were encamped near Mummasburg on Friday night, and moved eastward on Saturday morning. There were probably 10,000 in the command.

A later report gives the probable number in this force at 13,000, with 23 cannon and a long wagon train. It passed east through Hunterstown on Saturday morning.

☞Gen. Ewell is, with a heavy force, reported to have been at Shippensburg on Friday night.

LATER.

MONDAY MORNING.—The 26th Reg. P. V. M. [illegible] to York Springs, where about 600 were encamped on Saturday morning. The rebel cavalry captured a number of them [illegible] Mr. Leer's, on the Mummasburg road, and some more lower down. They paroled about 1[illegible]0 at Hunterstown on Saturday, we are informed. The regiment left the [illegible] and proceeded in the direction of [illegible], Saturday noon. One is report[illegible] have been slightly wounded—none killed.

The report that Capt. Bell, of the Cavalry, was captured, is not credited.

☞The brigade of rebels which left this on Saturday morning is reported to have gone down the York Turnpike, the cavalry branching off in various directions. No depredations of consequence were committed at Oxford or Hanover. All the bridges were burnt on the Gettysburg Railroad.—Gould[in]'s warehouse, containing probably a thousand bushels of grain, was also destroyed by fire. Hann's warehouse was visited, but upon Mr. Hann assuring them that there was nothing there intended for the government, it was spared.

The force encamped at Mummasburg proceeded by the way of Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton and Berlin, and encamped near Dover, in York county, on Saturday night, evidently making for the turnpike between York and Harrisburg.

A report was brought here yesterday afternoon that rebel cavalry proceeded to Hanover Junction and burnt the cars there, four in number, and all the bridges from that point to York. We presume the bridges on the Hanover Branch were also destroyed.

There is no doubt that large numbers of horses were taken by the rebels in the lower part of this county, inflicting heavy losses upon the owners. It is to be hoped that the invaders will be overtaken, severely punished, and the property of our citizens again restored to them.

☞Several gentlemen came to town last evening and reported that a squad of eighteen rebel cavalry had appeared at Fairfield, and had taken the horses of a number of persons whilst at church there. It was also said that Hill's corps was at Waynesboro', but we could not learn that the report had any foundation.

The rebels are said to be throwing up entrenchments between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. From this it is supposed that the rebel line of retreat will be kept open through the Cumberland Valley, but as Lee's plans are thus far shrouded in mystery, we must await the denouement.—It would be idle to waste space in guessing; but our military authorities are no doubt taking steps to thwart this bold movement, evidently designed to be one of the most important of the war.

☞Hunter's Cavalry captured, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of Fountaindale, thirteen of the rebel squad who took the horses from the church in Fairfield.—They also got their horses, with those they had taken.

We have a report that horses were taken in the vicinity of Arendtsville yesterday by a party of rebels, supposed to have come in from Shippensburg.

☞A large fire was seen in the direction of York from 1 o'clock until daylight this morning, resulting probably from the burning of the barracks, machine shops, cars, &c., there. It is reported that Lieut. Col. Stable, with 200 men, showed fight, and was, with the command, captured. We do not know how this report got here, or whether to give it any credit.

☞Six thousand rebels are reported on the South mountain, along the Chambersburg turnpike.

☞Our mail communications are cut off, and hence we know nothing of what is going on in the "outside world." It is annoying to be thus isolated.

☞It is rumored, by way of Frederick, that McClellan is again in command.

☞Our readers will bear us out in the assertion, that we have rarely, if ever, stepped away from our path to notice the envenomed and malignant shafts aimed at ourself and our party by the more bigoted portion of our political opponents. We have chosen the course of forbearance rather, believing, that in times like these, duty to our common country and the community in which we live and expect to continue to live, pointed in that direction. But, considering the undeserved and unpardonable abuse which these foul-tongued creatures are hurling at Democrats, for no other crime than that of differing from them in their political sentiments, "patience ceases to be a virtue"—especially when that patience is misconstrued by those who are unable to appreciate the propriety of the course which it inculcates.

That there are men in the Republican party high-minded enough to be head and shoulders above these malignants, we are glad, for the honor of the community, to state. They are "green spots in the desert" of slander and defamation—good citizens, deserving the favorable opinion of their neighbors. Far be it from us to include them in the utterance of a single unkind word.

But to that class who can look upon Democrats only as "copperheads" and "traitors," we would commend the injunction, "*examine yourselves.*" Can all this black and bitter venom proceed from pure hearts and clean hands? Is it the result of patriotic impulses—love of country? Can it, in any aspect, be construed as proceeding from right thoughts and right principles? No, never!—or we have altogether misread human motives and human actions.

"It is conscience makes cowards of them all," and hence, rather than acknowledge their own political sins, seek to heap infamy upon the heads of those whom they would have the world to hate—their political opponents. But we say to them, in as kind a spirit as the aggravating circumstances will admit, and certainly with all the earnestness of which we are capable, that their "*game won't win.*" Every word of abuse they aim at a Democrat will make him a better Democrat still—will convince him more and more that he is on the side of truth, right, law and country. They "cannot coerce the human mind"—especially the great Democratic mind which gave birth to this Union, which has nursed and fostered it, and which will cling to it "as the ship-wrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him."

The history of the Democratic party is the history of the nation, and it is only natural that Democrats should feel insulted when their patriotism is called in question by those whose "Unionism" cannot be dated beyond the commencement of our present troubles. Those who said then, "let the South go, we are better without it," are not in a proper attitude to hurl "traitor!" at those who were then, are now, and have always been, the earnest, fast friends of the old Union under the old Constitution.

Let the bigots, then, curb their foul tongues. The cause of the country cannot be bettered by their course—whilst, if persisted in, it must engender heart-burnings and bickerings among neighbors, and break up all social intercourse among those who should always be friends. If they are foolish enough to desire such a result, so be it; but if they flatter themselves that only Democrats will suffer by it, they may find themselves vastly mistaken. Democrats, with the odds in the popular voice so largely in their favor, are able to stand on their own feet, and feel the comfortable assurance that, with the ballot, in October next, they will be able to send their petty slanderers back into the hiding-place they occupied on Friday last.

A Conversation with Mr. Vallandigham.—In his speech before the Columbus Convention, Mr. Pugh said he had sought an opportunity on the gunboat to converse with Mr. Vallandigham, and there put the question to him: "Has President Lincoln given you any choice between going to Fort Warren or to go South?" Mr. Vallandigham replied, "No, but I would rather go to Fort Warren a thousand times than to go South." Mr. Pugh replied, "When you are gone, the Abolition liars in charge of the telegraph will say that you chose to go South." Mr. Vallandigham said, "I authorize you, Mr. Pugh, to say that such is not the fact; that I prefer going to Fort Warren than to those who are rebels against the United States."—*Buffalo Courier.*

A Dirty Dodge.—Some Abolition rowdies have made it a practice to station themselves on the outskirts of Democratic meetings in this county, and hurrah for Jeff. Davis.—These fellows are helping Jeff. sufficiently without hurrahing for him, and their attempt to cast odium upon Democratic meetings is well understood.—*Venango Spectator.*

Rioters Sentenced.—The three persons who were tried at the recent term of Court in Carbon county, and convicted of riot, in assaulting Mr. Leonard, the District Attorney, by tearing a copperhead badge from his watch-guard, were each sentenced by Judge Barrett, to pay a fine of $20 and the costs. In passing sentence he remarked that it was the lowest punishment the law allowed him to inflict—that the parties who encouraged and instigated them to the attack were the ones who should be severely punished, but he cautioned the volunteers that if they ever again appear before him on a similar charge, they would be punished to the full extent of the law.

☞We published, two weeks ago, a very sound, conservative speech, made by Senator Trumbull to an Abolition meeting at Chicago, during the recent disturbance there in reference to Gen. Burnside's order No. 38, suppressing the *Times* newspaper.—For uttering that speech, which did him great credit as a statesman and supporter of the Constitution and constitutional freedom, he has brought down upon his head the wrath of the whole pack of Illinois fanatics. They denounce him as a Vallandigham "Copperhead."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CITY TROOP.—Yesterday morning week the City Troop of Philadelphia arrived here, under command of Hon. Samuel J. Randall.—It is an exceedingly fine body of mounted men, and has been "on the go" all the while watching the movements of the enemy on the mountain. They receive, as they deserve, expressions of admiration on all sides.

They were, we are informed, the first to offer their services to the Governor. They furnish their own uniforms and equipments—indeed, a most complete out-fit—and give their services without pay.

BELL'S CAVALRY.—The following are the officers of the Company of Cavalry recruited in this county.

Captain, Robert Bell.
1st Lieut., James Mickley; 2d, Henry Lott, Jr.
Orderly, P. H. Bigham.

The company has been accepted by the Governor and was formally sworn into the United States service for six months by Maj Haller, on Wednesday morning. The company is full and has been doing very efficient service as scouts since the appearance of the enemy.—The men have been performing the hardest kind of service, coming frequently in contact with the rebels, making narrow escapes and bringing in valuable information.

☞The 26th Regiment P. V. M. was expected to arrive here on Wednesday evening. But upon the train passing Swift Run, a short distance below Goulden's Station, the locomotive struck a cow, which threw the machine and a number of the cars off the track. This promising to cause considerable delay, the regiment encamped on the spot, and came to town on Friday morning. A large number of the men were out in the nine months service. All look like good fighting material, and will do their whole duty.

The officers of the Regiment are—Colonel, W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg; Lieut. Colonel, Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover; Major, Lorenzo Greenwalt, of Lebanon; Adjutant, Harvey W. McKnight, of Penn'a. College.

☞Major G. O. Haller, of the 7th Regular Infantry, has been here for a week, having been assigned the command of military operations in this county. Major H. has been in service for many years, and possesses high qualities for the post. His pleasant and gentlemanly manners have won for him many friends, and the desire is general that he be allowed to continue to direct operations here as long as the emergency may continue. All his dispositions are made with promptness and energy.

☞E. W. White, of the City Troop, met with a severe accident yesterday evening week. A number of the Company were out scouting, towards Fairfield, and some four miles from town, his horse became unmanageable and ran against a tree, breaking Mr W's. leg. The limb was set, and he was, next morning, sent to his home at Philadelphia. He says he will be in the saddle again as soon as his condition will permit.

COLLEGE GUARDS.—The following is the roll of the Pennsylvania College Guards:

Captain F. Klinefelter.
1st Lieut., W. F. Hu[n]kle, L. W. Slater.
1st Sergeant, H. G. Fry, 2d, H. C. Shindle, 3d, S. D. Schmucker, 4th, G. W. Frederick, 5th, O. F. Fegley.
1st Corporal, Wm. H. Rupp, 2d, F. C. Pritchard, 3d, D. F. Rank, 4th, J. C. Kohler, 5th, J. C. Dizinger, 6th, E. J. Wolf, 7th, T. L. Seip, 8th, M. H. Richards.
Daniel Albert, J. A. Reeder, T. C. Billheimer, M. G. Boyer, P. A. Branson, G. M. Beltzhoover, R. A. Belch, F. W. Baugher, J. P. Bryn[?]re, W. C. Bisho[p], J. R. Cully, J. J. Cressman, H. L. Cook, D. G. Cantner, R. E. Culp, G. Chritzman, S. B. Collins, P. Doerr, F. E[aton], J. W. Fink[e]lner, W. H. Gotwald, J. C. Hill, J. C. Hatton, S. S. Henry, C. A. Hein[?], C. A. Heagy, J. Irtgang, A. Jacoby, L. D. Ja[co]bs, J. M. Krauth, E. M. Metsenheller, F. Muhlenberg, S. P. Mikesell, H. C. Morrison, A. McLaughlin, G. [?]. Myers, H. W. McKnight, C. C. Moorhead, W. D. Parsons, E. L. Rowe, D. Ritchards, J. M. Rodman, T. F. Rodolf, A. J. Reily, J. D. Shindle, W. H. Steck, W. C. Schæffer, L. A. Soop, S. M. Sayford, L. H. Salin, R. M. Schick, J. C. S. Wells, J. G. Wells, F. B. Wolf, D. H. Yount, J. M. Young, H. L. Ziegenfuss.

The Company has been attached to the 26th Reg. P. V. M., and H. W. McKnight has been given the position of Adjutant. Three of the members have been detailed as clerks at Gen. Couch's head-quarters. The company has made a good impression everywhere.

☞On Monday evening a Company came marching into town from Mountjoy township, commanded by Capt. Harvey Collins. They offered their services to Major Haller, commandant here, and were of course accepted. They made a very soldierly appearance, and will do good service.

☞We are glad to learn that Capt. Adair, of the 87th Pa. Reg., has reached Maryland Heights in safety, with five or six of his men. We have no knowledge of any one being killed in Co. F.

The 87th behaved with great gallantry during the fight at Winchester, all reports concur in stating.

COMMENCEMENT AT MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The Commencement exercises of Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, were held on Wednesday last, with the usual eclat. Quite a large audience filled the College Hall, and greeted the young gentlemen who were "mouth and wisdom" on this festive occasion, and the St. Cecilia Society, which discoursed the music, with frequent rounds of applause. The speeches, which were eight in all, (the Rev. Geo. McCloskey, the orator before the Philomathean Society, having failed to reach Emmitsburg in season,) were of the usual standard and reflected credit upon the institution, which has such a respectable and honored Alumni. At the dinner given in honor of the graduates, quite a number of guests enjoyed the banquet which Mt. St. Mary's is noted for preparing on such occasions.

The Commencement speeches were—"Popular Superstition," by Michael J. Burns, Nashua, N. H.; "Life and Manners," Lorenzo C. Caruana, Brooklyn; "Orators and Authors," Eugene McSherry, Brooklyn; "Enthusiasm and Earnestness," John Francis Damman, Baltimore; "The Clubs of Old England," James Dunn, Baltimore; "Individualism," James H. Corrigan, Newark, N. J., "Strong-minded Women," Patrick Hopkins, Lyons, N. Y.; Valedictory, Lorenzo C. Caruana, Brooklyn. Professor Dielman had charge of the music, and it was of course excellent.

☞It was stated in our last that Eli Smith had been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the livery of Beams & Guthrie, which resulted in the terrible conflagration at Emmitsburg. It should have read Eli S. Smith, a very different individual from Eli Smith.—The latter is one of the most correct and esteemed citizens of that place.

☞The act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented lands by the Commissioners of the several counties of Pennsylvania, will expire, by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested, had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the Commissioners and patented, before the date above given.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Retirement of General Knipe from Chambersburg—The Rebel Advance.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, 24th.]

Rumor upon rumor reaches us. Every hour has its story, which is changed by the tale of every other hour. This morning we heard that General Knipe, commanding at Chambersburg, had fallen back upon Shippensburg, in consequence of the advance of a very superior rebel force. This news for a time startled all the timid people of the city. A sudden attack upon the Capital was anticipated by many, and great was the consternation in consequence. Before ten o'clock, however, it was ascertained that telegraphic communication was kept up with Chambersburg, which would not have been the case had the Confederate forces been there. This intelligence abated the excitement. Subsequently Col. McClure, just arrived from Chambersburg, informed a friend that he did not believe there was a rebel within ten miles of that place, but said nothing about the falling back of General Knipe. A very short time after this comfortable information had been received, we encountered a military friend, an officer fresh from the seat of war, who gave us the following statement, which he told us we might rely upon: General Knipe, with a force of about seven hundred of all arms, including forty-seven cavalry and four naval howitzers, was stationed about two miles out of Chambersburg on the Greencastle turnpike. Hearing that the rebel advance was not far off, he sent out his cavalry as scouts. At some distance, which we did not learn, they encountered the enemy and had a skirmish, in which they lost two men and six horses killed. Thereupon they retreated upon the main body, giving intelligence of the rebel advance in some force.—They were not followed. Gen. Knipe, on receiving this information, fell back to nearer Chambersburg, where he formed a second line of battle, intending to await an attack, but other scouts coming in with the intelligence that the enemy were advancing in force, he put his command on cars and fell back to Carlisle, where, as represented to us, they now are.

The Visit of Jenkins's Cavalry to McConnellsburg and Mercersburg.

The McConnellsburg (Pa.) Democrat has the following account of the Confederate raid to that place:

About day-break, on the 18th, a force of about two hundred rebel cavalry made a dash into town, and surrounded it in a few seconds. They then commenced their work of plunder, taking horses, negroes and a large amount of store goods. Scouts were then sent out in every direction, and returned with a large drove of fat cattle that had been stopping here for the night. We are sorry to say that Capt. States, of Bloody Run, had fourteen fine horses taken. A number of our citizens succeeded in getting their horses back again through the pleading of the ladies. Shortly after the cavalry entered the town some refugee, it is said, fired a pistol, wounding one of the number, which caused considerable excitement among them. They left town about nine o'clock, in the direction of Hancock. During their stay in town they went to the jail and released a rebel prisoner that was arrested near Greencastle, and also John Forney, who was in prison for the murder of Lieut. E. N. Ford. The rebels took both of them away.

Jenkins's Cavalry at Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG, Pa., June 20.—Yesterday this place had the honor of a second visit from the rebel cavalry. You must be aware that on Monday the enemy invaded Franklin county, and have held Greencastle, Chambersburg and the neighborhood at their mercy ever since. We expected them here every hour, and passed through all the excitement and commotion of an invasion panic. On Thursday, at midnight, a detachment of two hundred passed through here on the way to the neighboring mountains, where most of the horses were concealed. Yesterday afternoon they returned with one hundred and twenty horses and about two hundred head of cattle, all of the best quality, the whole valued at about $20,000, and a few contraband negroes. They remained about two hours in town, without disturbing the citizens, who turned out in considerable numbers to witness the sight. They rode up the main street with drawn pistols and swords, their captain (I think Crawford is his name) taking the lead and loudly declaring: "I hear you want some fight here to-day. We do not attack private citizens, but if you want a fight, come on, and you can have as much of it as you please." It would, of course, have been perfect folly for an unarmed commu[illegible]sist. They remained in the stre[illegible]wo hours, and then passed [illegible]illiamsport.—They were [illegible]ooking set, of all sorts of [illegible]ntenances.—They were [illegible]belonging to Jenkins's cava[illegible]mmander was Colonel Fergus[illegible]gent and courteous officer, with [illegible] immense beard.—Your correspondent had a long conversation with him on the street about the fortunes of war, and the right of secession and revolution, and the probabilities of reunion. He spoke with great determination, yet showed no disposition to use military force against the free expression of dissenting opinions.—*Phil. Press Cor.*

A Call for McClellan and Buell.—The Louisville *Journal*, (Administration,) in reviewing the military position of the country, thinks it is gloomy for the present and alarming as to the future. It says:

"Lee and his generals have been busily and energetically arranging this movement ever since the last battle of Fredericksburg, and there is no doubt that they have done everything in their power to insure its success. Oh that McClellan or Buell were at the head of the Federal army! Then we could go to sleep to-night and have no other dream than a dream of victory."

☞The response of the Democratic press of the State is of the most enthusiastic character, in reference to the nominations of Woodward and Lowrie. Every journal that reaches us from the interior is full of joy at the result of the late Democratic Convention, and promises that the people at the polls will nobly record their verdict in favor of the Democratic nominees.—Union and harmony prevail everywhere, and the only thing necessary to secure a brilliant triumph is thorough and complete organization.

☞Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is now on his way from Nassau, N. P., to Canada. It is not yet certain whether he will take up his summer residence in the city of New York, or proceed to Chatham, a small Canadian town opposite Detroit, where he could see his friends every day, issue his mandates and direct the Gubernatorial canvass with energy and vigor.

☞Abolition papers are publishing a declaration said to have been made by a rebel officer in Chambersburg, that the South thinks better of an Abolitionist than of a Democrat. The inference from this is, that the South believes the Abolitionists more likely to favor separation than the Democrats. The Administration papers are certainly very short-sighted in publishing this testimony against themselves.

☞In the company that left Hanover a few days ago for Harrisburg, were a number of men from this county, some half a dozen or more from New Oxford. It has been mustered into the 26th Regiment, P. V. M.

THE 87TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The news which we gave in our last paper, on the authority of Col. Schall's letter from Harper's Ferry, in relation to the capture of Lieut. Col. Stahle and Major Ruhl, of the 87th Regiment, P. V., was premature. We are now pleased to state that they are both safe. Col. Stahle arrived in this place on Sunday morning last, to recruit the men belonging to the regiment, by order of Gen. Milroy, and Major Ruhl is at Bloody Run, in Bedford county, Pa., attending to a similar order, where some 210 men attached to the regiment were reported to have arrived from the scene of conflict by way of Cherry Run Crossing to Hancock, and from thence by Ray's Hill to that point. Thirty or forty of these men, citizens of this place and vicinity, have arrived in town during the past three or four days, and are ordered to rendezvous on the Fair grounds. About 150 men are also reported safe at Harper's Ferry. After our forces were compelled to retreat, the regiment became divided and the men took to the mountains, where some were captured by the enemy, while others escaped to the points named. All the accounts of the battle speak in high terms of the conduct and bravery of the old 87th, and it was alone owing to the superior numbers of the enemy that we were defeated.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in companies A, E, G, and H, as far as ascertained:

Corporal Jameson, wounded in the arm; Peter Bott, hip; Henry C. Ginter, leg; Tempest Metzger, hand; William Schriver, ankle; Joseph Henry, in the side; William Owens, wounded; Wm. Wolf, killed; Captain W. H. Farrah, killed; Franklin Welsh, wounded in the leg; Henry Pentz, slightly in the forehead; Milton Spickard, wounded; Peter Fall, wounded; Frederick Witmeyer, wounded; John Lutz, reported killed; W. Ilgenfritz, wounded; Josiah Landon, arm; Benjamin Kaufman, leg; Sergt. Griffith, shin; Sergt. Smith, wounded; John Hoffman, do.; Daniel Wickle, do.

Since the above was in type, Lt. Col. Stahle has received orders to forward all the men in this place, belonging to the regiment, to Bloody Run immediately.—*York Press.*

GOVERNORS SEYMOUR AND PARKER.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a very decided administration paper, contains a short editorial, which is in very strong contrast with the remarks of several low and servile Abolition papers in our own State. We take pleasure in recording just and generous sentiments from whatever source they may come, and therefore we give this leading New York Abolition journal the benefit of our columns for disseminating its remarks, which we commend to the consideration of the ultras of the State who have been unsparing in their denunciations of Governors Seymour and Parker.—The *Advertiser* says:

"We should be guilty of a great injustice were we not to give due credit to the Governors of this State and New Jersey for their zeal and promptitude in this crisis. When danger was impending, neither of them had conditions to propose or terms to exact.—The only question was who could first and most effectually discharge his duty as the ruler of a free and loyal commonwealth.—They make use of no 'if,' 'and' or 'but.' In the case of New Jersey, indeed, Governor Parker calls upon the people to come to the rescue 'with unprecedented zeal.' The conduct of these officials will be more cordially appreciated, inasmuch as they do not belong to the political party to which the national reins of authority have been committed. It is very possible that by referring to the past we might find that such men as Governors Seymour and Parker have taken positions not to our liking; but as the deeds of to-day are of more importance than the sayings of yesterday, we prefer to make conduct rather than professions the test in judging the merits or demerits of our public servants."

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

These two Democratic States deserve the lasting gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania for the prompt and noble manner in which they respond to our cry of danger.—No doubt that danger was greatly magnified by those who should have been well informed, but that fact should greatly exalt the brave men of our sister States who, under the call of their respective Governors, marched hither to our assistance. In behalf of the people of Pennsylvania we tender to Governors Seymour and Parker, and to the volunteers who so promptly and gallantly responded to their call, the warmest thanks of our citizens. They, in common with ourselves, may feel mortified at the manner of their reception and the want of information and system which they could not have failed to observe on the part of our authorities, civil and military, but we wish them to believe that the people cordially thank them, and under reversed circumstances would reciprocate the service they have shown themselves so willing to render.—*Patriot & Union.*

New York and Pennsylvania.—It is a glorious thing to think that, at a moment like this, New York can send, at a day's notice, to Pennsylvania, an army of 15,000 men to protect her from invasion. Gov. Seymour is pushing forward regiment after regiment for the protection of our sister State.—*Albany Argus*

It is, indeed, "a glorious thing"—and the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the truly loyal masses, will not soon forget the promptness with which New York and New Jersey lent their aid.

"*Resolved*, That the earth is the Lord's, and its heritage belongs to His Saints.
"*Resolved*, That we are His Saints."

The above are the resolutions said to have been passed by a convention of superfine religious men, who imagined themselves to be the true christians, and all the rest heathens. The absurdity of their action is only equaled by the course of some of the noisy "loyalists" who fill our public offices, and advocate "no-party," so that they may be able to retain them. These persons, if not by actual words, by every day conduct, declare as follows:

Resolved, That we are the only patriotic men in the community.
Resolved, That all others are Copperheads and Traitors.
Resolved, That as only "loyal men" should be in office, all efforts to remove us are "sympathy with treason."

☞On Friday week, at Newburg, N. Y., a negro committed a shocking outrage upon a young Irish girl, said to have been over but a few weeks. He was pursued, overtaken, and lodged in jail. But at night, in spite of every effort made to prevent it, an infuriated mob broke open the prison, took out the negro, and hung him to the first tree.

Fund For Wounded Soldiers.—At the recent monster Democratic Mass Convention held at Springfield, Ill., $50,000 were raised in a few minutes as a fund for wounded soldiers. What villainous copperheads they must be. Have all the misnamed Union Leagues in the country done half as much?

THE GREAT ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The largest, most enthusiastic and determined popular Convention ever held in the world was held at Springfield, Illinois, by the Democracy of that State, on the 17th instant. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 persons were present, firmly resolved to defend all their constitutional rights; free speech, a free press, and exemption from military arrest and trial of all citizens not in the land or naval forces of the United States. There is evidently now a spirit abroad in the land which no administration should attempt to resist, and which none can successfully resist—a spirit of manly an patriotic determination to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and reunite the States in the bonds of Union which held them together in fraternal love before the fell demon of sectional fanaticism had plunged the nation into war. This is the popular determination east and west, and this will be accomplished at all hazards and against any power that can be brought to bear against it.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* represents the meeting as immense almost beyond belief. The railroads brought immense numbers, and there were counted 4,424 wagons, buggies and carriages in procession, besides thousands of horsemen.—The Democrats were astonished, the Abolitionists absolutely terrified at the vast turn out of freemen. It was a grand triumph of right over wrong, of truth over error, of freedom over despotism, and this was keenly felt by the advocates of the National and State administrations. President Lincoln, Gen. Burnside, Gov. Yates, Judge Leavitt and others who have undertaken to suppress right and justice by the arbitrary exercise of power, were handled without gloves, denounced in the most severe terms, and defied to make any more arrests for free criticism of the acts of public servants.

Gen. Wm. A. Richardson, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was chosen President, supported by fifty five Vice Presidents. The principal speakers were Richardson, Cox, Voorhees, Merrick, Allen, Knapp, Robinson, McKinstry and Judge Marshall. There were, however, more than a dozen of others, and all were kept busy addressing the people from various stands. The resolutions, for which we cannot now find room, declared in favor of the Constitution, as the supreme law, binding alike upon the people and their temporary rulers in times of war as well as in times of peace, and denounced all the fanatical and arbitrary acts of the Administration. In short, the meeting was a demonstration of popular will and enthusiasm that will never be forgotten while the Constitution, Union and freedom are the watch words of the people of Illinois.—*Patriot & Union.*

STATE MASS CONVENTION.

Many Democrats here and in the interior are very desirous of having a GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE STATE, to ratify the nominations made at Harrisburg. We think well of the suggestion. Acres of free white Pennsylvanians could very readily be got together; and the interchange of thought and of information as to the progress of the battle for Woodward, Lowrie and Liberty, which such an assemblage would facilitate, could hardly fail to do good. We hope the Democratic State Central Committee will consider the subject at their earliest meeting. This State has never seen such a meeting as we could have *now*, on brief notice.—*Phila. Age.*

☞The suggestion is a good one. Let such a Convention be called. The Democracy of Adams will respond handsomely.

☞The old National Intelligencer makes an earnest appeal to the Administration for the recall of Gen. McClellan. He has the confidence of the soldiers and the people, and the fanatical politicians should not, in times like these, be longer allowed to "suppress" him.

Our Darkies Impressed.—A great excitement was created among the darkies of this place, on Tuesday night, about 12 or 1 o'clock. A squad of the soldiers guarding the Harrisburg railroad, below Loucks' mill, came to town and collected all the able bodied darkies and marched them off to dig entrenchments on the hill at the railroad bridge, across the Codorus, near Small's mill. A majority of them were taken from their beds, and it is said that great consternation prevailed among them in consequence of so unexpected a call upon them.—*York Press.*

General Ewell.—The Washington Star, speaking of this officer, remarks:

Be Ewell's position what it may, if he is in Maryland at all, and contemplates a raid into Pennsylvania, he will probably strike for Gettysburg, and thence to York, for he is personally familiar with that country, and knows every foot of ground, having, in the early days of railroads, surveyed a route for a railroad from the town of Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna river, through York and Adams counties, to Gettysburg.

☞On Wednesday evening the train on the Gettysburg Railroad ran over a cow, a short distance this side of Swift Run, and threw the engine, tender, and most of the cars, off the track. The rails were torn up several rods, and the engine considerably damaged, but strange to say, no one was seriously injured—two persons only receiving slight scratches.—A portion of the 26th P. V. M. was on the train.

☞On Tuesday, a body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 20 to 80 came down the turnpike to Munshower's tavern, nine miles from this place, and then went back again. One of the number was shot from the bushes above Kuhn's saw mill, and badly perhaps mortally wounded, the party taking him off with them.

☞Rev. Mr. Bement, the Oriental traveler, author of several works on Ancient History, was captured by the rebels on the 26th, paroled on the 27th, and is now a guest of Mr. George Arnold, in this place.

☞Another cavalry fight took place at Middleburg, Va., on Sunday. Gen. Pleasanton reports that he attacked the Confederates at that point, and compelled them to fall back through Upperville to Ashby's Gap. Two pieces of artillery, besides a large number of small arms, were captured. The Confederate loss is believed to have been heavy. Sixty were taken prisoners. Middleburg is twenty miles north west of the Bull Run battle field, and thirty-eight miles west of Washington.

Loyal Leagues.—Our exchanges report large falling off from this organization, in different parts of the country. The last that has attracted our notice is a card in the Johnstown *Democrat*, of the 10th inst., signed by nineteen members, declaring that they have been deceived and would have nothing more to do with the Jacobin club.

☞Dr. J. B. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, who had joined the Loyal League there, has come out publicly in a card, and states that he will have no more to do with it.

Preserve Your Voice.—Colds injure the voice and lungs of course; try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box; cure a cough or sore throat in a very short time.

☞Infidels are generally credulous.—They believe everything but the word of God.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The public mind has grown callous under repeated blows. Besides, it feels that no anxiety can alter or repair the fortune of battle. The fate of the country is in the hands of a higher power, and men await the decision—some with resignation and more with the apathy which results from fatalism.—*Albany Atlas.*

What a picture! The people calloused by repeated blows: the rebellion not crushed in three months, but in the third year of the war, after a million and a half of soldiers have been offered up, with three billions of dollars in money, the President calls for 100,000 militiamen to repel invasion, and to save Pennsylvania, Washington, and Ohio. At this rate, where are we to land? This is the result of the negro policy of this Administration. Able-bodied men at home are as valuable in keeping the nation alive as able-bodied men in the army. Laborers are getting scarce. The promises of the Administration have failed. The negro policy is bringing the country to disgrace and ruin. If the Administration, with the immense armies and sums of money, and a vast navy, that have been placed in their hands, have produced present results, we could ask, how many *more* men and how much *more* money will they demand, to accomplish their objects.—*Hartford Times.*

Morrow B. Lowrie.—This notorious, if not infamous person made a speech to the Philadelphia Loyal League, the other evening, in the course of which he remarked: This war is for the African and his race. The six hundred colored men who have recently fallen have elevated the race. For all I know the Napoleon of this war may be done up in a black package. (Laughter.) We have no evidence of his being done up in a white one as yet. When this war was no larger than my hand, I said if any negro would bring me his disloyal master's head, I would give him one hundred and sixty acres of his disloyal master's plantation.—(Laughter and applause.)

☞ Our streets are beginning to serve as painful reminders of the desolating contest we are waging from Virginia to the Gulf.—The maimed and halt meet us at nearly every turn, and supplicatingly armless or legless mendicants, who not long ago walked in our midst strong men, eating the bread of independence, now obstruct the sidewalks, miserable and wretched indeed, while the widow with her weeds moves along a living but silent reproach to those who are urging on this cruel war, and suggesting a long tale of slaughter, of orphaned children, broken hearts, and a nation draped with mourning.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ The snake's poison is in his teeth; the slanderer's in his tongue.

Special Notices.

Singer & Co.'s Letter A Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.,) is the cheapest and best and most beautiful of all machines for Family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the inter-locked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing ALL KINDS of cloth, and with ALL KINDS of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No. 30 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested. The Folding-top Case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in use it may be *folded* into a box, which protects the working parts of the Machine. There is no other machine to equal the Letter A in simplicity, durability, rapidity and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The Family Sewing Machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as SINGER & Co.'s Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a PAMPHLET and a copy of "SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Philadelphia office, 810 Chesnut street.
GEO. JACOBS & BRO., Agents, in Gettysburg.
June 29, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $30. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 26, 1863.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The New York *Evening Post*, a Black Republican paper, very truly says:

"If government will attend closely to the war, and if military gentlemen will go and fight the enemy, we shall hear less of arrests and other abuses at home; but to try political offenders by military courts will not put down the rebellion; to arrest women for flapping their crinolines at the star spangled banner will not put down the rebellion; but to mass our armies and to so plan our summer campaign as to defeat and rout and destroy the rebel armies—that will put an end not only to the rebellion, but to all mischievous and silly manifestations of sympathy with it which appear in the free States."

Taken from so loyal a source, we trust the above extract will not be considered treasonable, and will only add that during the past two years the Lincoln administration has had at command men and means enough to have conquered, if properly handled, any nation of Europe—more than the great Napoleon commanded in any two years of his eventful career—more than Alexander had with which to conquer a world—and yet after all this blood has been wasted and this enormous treasure squandered, what good result has been attained? Will some unquestioning supporter of the administration answer?—*Patriot & Union.*

"Supporting the Government."—Circumstances alter cases. A friend, says a cotemporary, was endeavoring to explain to a Republican, who could not see it, the difference between the *Government* and the *Administration.* The Government was the settled and permanent will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution and laws; while the Administration consisted only of certain individuals, chosen from time to time, who were themselves faithful to the Government or otherwise, accordingly as they administered the Constitution and the laws with fidelity or not. The Republican thought that the Administration was the Government for the time being, and was, therefore, to be supported in its doings, whether one agreed with it or not. "I suppose, then," said our friend, "you supported Mr. Buchanan when he was in office." "No, I didn't," said he; "do you think I would uphold such an old traitor as he?" "Well, but his administration was the Government, then, as you reason." "Ah, the case is different," was all the reply.

Marriage of Ex-Gov. Sprague.—The Newport *News* states that the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island will visit the city of Washington, in a few days, for the purpose of uniting in the bonds of matrimony Ex Governor Sprague, now U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Compiler for the Campaign.

The approaching Gubernatorial campaign will be one of the most important, and therefore one of the most interesting, ever witnessed in the old Keystone. Feeling that no effort should be spared by the Democratic press to give the people all the light possible, we shall labor unceasingly to that end—never forgetting the happy and prosperous condition of our country under Democratic rule, and the sad picture it presents under the guidance of fanatical and destructive Abolitionism. In striving for the success of Democratic principles and men, we shall be doing that which we conscientiously believe to be for the good of the country. Thus impressed, and desiring to increase to the largest extent the number of readers of the COMPILER, we have concluded to furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the October election—at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, *in advance.*

We trust that every Democrat in the county, for the sake of the glorious old cause in which we are mutually engaged, will interest himself in this matter, and each send us at least one subscriber.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 50
Rye Flour	4 50
White Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Red Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Corn	80
Rye	90
Oats	60
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 45

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 00 to 6 12
Wheat	1 35 to 1 70
Rye	1 13 to 1 18
Corn	80 to 85
Oats	73 to 74
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.	11 00 to 11 50
Hogs, per hund.	6 75 to 7 75
Hay	22 00 to 23 00
Whiskey	43 to 44
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	7 75
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Rye	95
Corn	80
Oats	60
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 22d of May, Mr. ADAM SANDERS, of Hamiltonban township, aged 62 years.

On the 19th inst., in Butler township, Mr. CONRAD SLAYBAUGH, aged 68 years 9 months and 29 days.

On the 22d inst., in Menallen township, JOHN BION, son of Joseph Wolf, aged 3 years 9 months and 12 days.

Notice.

THE subscriber, Sheriff of Adams county, has in his charge a HORSE which is supposed to be stolen. The person who is suspected of stealing him is in his custody under arrest. The horse is a light bay, full 16¼ hands high, rising seven years old, star on the forehead, and has a lump on the left shoulder, close to the neck—also Saddle and Bridle on the horse. The owner by proving property conclusively and indemnifying me for all charges and costs, can have the horse.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.
June 29, 1863. 3t

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

ALL the best Patent [illegible]cines can be had at the new Family [illegible]ng and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For FIFTEEN DOLLARS, we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist-Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Boxed and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

CAN be found at his principal Office, No. 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, and at 32 BOND Street, New York, every Tuesday. All persons who stand in need of his advice (for which no charge is made) are invited to call on him. For a thorough examination of the lungs with the Respirometer he charges $3. It is very important that the Doctor should know the precise state of the lungs, and it is a great satisfaction to the patient to have correct information on the subject. It is well, therefore, for every one who can afford the expense, to have a thorough examination. There is so much variety in cases of Consumption, that a different treatment may be required according to circumstances. The three great medicines of Doctor SCHENCK are adapted to all cases, but sometimes one or two of them will be sufficient.

Occasionally a box of MANDRAKE PILLS alone (costing 25 cents) will relieve the sufferer, if the disease is merely a bad cold or an obstruction of the liver. The PULMONIC SYRUP is always required when there is any considerable disorder of the respiratory organs, indicated by cough, pains in the breast or side, difficulty of breathing, &c. This SYRUP purifies the blood, from which it separates the bile and expels all diseased matter, leaving the blood in a healthy condition; and this is a very considerable part of the cure. The SEA WEED TONIC, in connection with the PULMONIC SYRUP, is a most important remedy in almost every case of consumption; it removes that debilitated state of the system which always accompanies pulmonary disease, and which very often causes it.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC strengthens the appetite and improves the digestion; and the patient, instead of being confined to a low, scanty diet, according to the absurd custom which generally prevails, is enabled to digest the most nourishing food, and that to gain strength; and this is all that is necessary to complete the cure. No matter how fat or rich the food may be, the Sea-Weed Tonic will make it digestible, and by this means the whole body is nourished and invigorated. Where persons feel weak and debilitated, a wine-glass of the Sea-Weed Tonic will revive and strengthen the patient at once. It is a pleasant stimulant or bitters, perfectly harmless. Freely taken it is a certain remedy against Chills and Fevers.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS are intended to remove obstructions and carry off the diseased matter. And thus it appears that all three of Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are used in a majority of consumptive cases; and, if used according to directions, they are INFALLIBLE, provided the disease is not advanced too far to make a cure possible, as it certainly is if the lungs are nearly destroyed.

Patients will please to take notice that when circumstances make it impossible for them to have a personal interview with Dr. Schenck, they will know how to proceed with the use of his medicines, as each bottle is accompanied by full directions in English, French, German and Spanish, and these directions are so explicit that whatever may be the form of the disease, or the condition of the patient, no mistake in the use of the medicine will be possible. Each bottle of PULMONIC SYRUP is accompanied by a pamphlet describing the different forms of consumption, and the symptoms are so accurately described that every one may know which of the medicines is adapted to his own particular case.

Several things are to be especially observed. The patient must use the medicine according to directions; he must avoid taking cold, and he must eat nourishing food, taking care to chew it well; and he need not be apprehensive of "too strong or rich a diet," for the SEA-WEED TONIC will empower the stomach to digest anything which may properly be called food. If these simple rules are observed, Dr. Schenck promises a certain cure, provided there is enough of the lungs remaining to carry on the operations of nature.

All who are skeptical on this subject are invited to call at Dr. Schenck's rooms, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore; and they will see, not only a vast amount of written and printed evidence, which proves the efficacy of Dr. Schenck's Medicines, but they will also meet with a room full of persons who are now being cured, and who are ready to testify that they have been rescued, in some cases, from the immediate prospect of death by the use of Dr. Schenck's Remedies. Skeptics may hear from the lips of these patients a declaration of the benefit they have invariably received from Dr. Schenck's treatment, nearly all of them being in excellent spirits and in confident expectation of a cure.

Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice, giving advice and examining the lungs of consumptive patients, for more than twenty years. The cures performed by him have been very numerous, and, in some instances, most wonderful. See his pamphlet, which may be had gratis on application to his rooms.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York City, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.

Boston, Mass., George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.

Portland, Me., W. F. Philips, No. 149 Middle street.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. George H. Keyser, 140 Wood street.

Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.

St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blakely, corner Second and Vine streets.

Baltimore, Md., Seth H. Hance, 109 Baltimore street.

Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.

Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.

San Francisco, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, 227 Montgomery street, General Agents for California.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea-Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
June 29, 1863. 1m

Notice.

JACOB MOUSE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Mouse, late of Union township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township, and the last named in Heidelberg township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI MOUSE,
JACOB MILLER,
June 8, 1863. 6t* Executors.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives of GEORGE NULL, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Joseph Null, (the petitioner,) David Null, Daniel Null, Catharine, (intermarried with George Brown,) and Susan Hamilton, (widow, who has been proven of unsound mind, but has no Committee to take care of her estate, and who has assigned all her interest in the estate to Joseph Kepner;) and also left grand children, being the children of Lydia Brown, (intermarried with Samuel Brown,) the said Lydia Brown being deceased before the death of her father, and left the following named minor children, viz: William Brown, Aaron Brown, and Amos Brown, who have for their guardian Henry Wolf, Sr.; and a grand daughter, Eliza Fried, a minor daughter of Sarah, (intermarried with Jacob Fried,) which said parents of said Eliza Fried died in the lifetime of said George Null, and the said Eliza Fried also lately but since the decease of said George Null, died intestate, without issue, whose Administrator is Samuel Brown; and said George Null left also a grand daughter, Agnes Wolf, intermarried with Henry Wolf, Jr., said Agnes being a daughter of Mary Spangler, deceased, who was intermarried with John Spangler, who is also deceased,—that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: No. 1: The Mansion Farm, situate in Hamilton and Berwick townships, Adams county, bounded by lands of Matilda Lawrence, Andrew Bankard, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 85 Acres and 100 Perches, and allowances, more or less. No. 2: A Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cyrus Wolf, Edward Emlet, and others, containing 29 Acres and 80 Perches, neat measure. No. 3: A Tract of Woodland, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, on the "Pigeon Hills," adjoining lands of Henry Richter, Jacob Barnitz, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 47 Acres, more or less—on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to make partition or valuation of the premises aforesaid to and amongst the representatives of said decedent, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 8, 1863. 3t

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up, mostly of his own manufacturing, a very large stock of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and after the latest fashions, of every style, variety and size, running from Boys 4 years old to the largest size for Men's wear. We have Boy's Clothing, all sizes in suits. Also Men's Clothing, in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also, Extra Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call. No trouble to show them.

May 11, 1863. tf

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

M. B. MILLER.
Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old corner, lately kept by Mr. Goldman, on the Public Square, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
June 15, 1863. tf

Notice.

MAGDALENA WISLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Wisler, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WISLER, Adm'r.
June 8, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ADAM MARSHALL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Marshall, late of Mountpleasant twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GINTER, Adm'r.
June 8, 1863. 6t

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
ALEX. COBEAN.
June 9, 1862.

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.
April 20, 1863. 6m*

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

WITHOUT COG GEARING. THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER IN THE WORLD.—It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power. The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge. This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut. Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field. Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon tough ground as upon a level field. There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks. New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached. The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other. A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.—We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.
March 23, 1863. tf

Headquarters, Provost Marshal,

16th District, Pennsylvania,
Chambersburg, June 1st, 1863.

THE attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

GEORGE EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District Penn'a.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.—All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 8, 1863. 3t

Headquarters, Provost Marshal,

16th District, Pennsylvania,
Chambersburg, June 1st, 1863.

THE attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, is called to the following circular.

GEORGE EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District Penn'a.

CIRCULAR No. 9.—War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington City, May 22, 1863.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps (stating the character of their disability), with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his endorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES B. FREY,
Provost Marshal General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks, and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 8, 1863. 3t

Eureka, Eureka!

THE "EXCELSIOR WASHER!" is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor-Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine that is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price $8 00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately, as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.
June 8, 1863.

Borough Ordinance.

TO PREVENT RIDING AND DRIVING OVER SIDE-WALKS, GUTTERS, &C.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

1. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons Driving any Loaded Wagon over or on any paved Gutter within the limits of said Borough, except at a regular Street or Alley crossing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

2. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons Riding or Driving any Horse or Vehicle over or on any Sidewalk, paved or unpaved, within the limits of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

Approved June 3d, 1863. By order of Town Council. R. MARTIN, Burgess.
Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.
June 8, 1863. 3t

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.
May 18, 1863.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

JUST received a large assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats, at R. F. McILHENY'S.

U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes.

6TH DIVISION (ADAMS COUNTY,) 16TH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PENN'A.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this District having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufactures, Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at my office in the Borough of Gettysburg, on or before the 20th day of June next.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes as aforesaid, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum, additional to the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the excise law of July, 1862. All persons who shall in like manner fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863, will incur a penalty of THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

The monthly assessments for September, October, November and December, 1862, and for January, February and March, 1863, have also been received, and payment of the same is required to be made at the time aforesaid.

☞ Nothing but Government funds will be received.

JOHN L. TATE,
Deputy Collector 6th Division, 16th District, Pennsylvania.
Collector's Office, Gettysburg, May 25, '63.

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Klinefelter house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for

FLOUR, WHEAT,
RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
May 25, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz. Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobacco, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Notice.

GEO. WEISMANTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Weismantle, late of Cumberland tp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, Adm'r.
May 18, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JAMES L. NEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration of the estate of James L. Neely, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Gettysburg, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH NEELY, Adm'x,
J. C. NEELY, Adm'r.
June 1, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOHN WILLET'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Willet, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER,
June 8, 1863. 6t Executor.

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

LADIES, if you wish to see a splendid assortment of Shoes and Gaiters, call at McILHENY'S.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cuts; Smoking Tobacco, 14 different kinds: PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crackery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rumbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a never-failing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.
April 6, 1863. 3m

Drainage Pipes.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EARTHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers to furnish and lay at 7 cents per foot. For the draining of cellars, &c. nothing better can be used. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. His manufactory is near Lilly's Mill, in Oxford township. Post office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Specimens of the Pipes can be seen at Peter Hoffman's, in Gettysburg.

April 27, 1863. 3m JOHN BECKMAN.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞ Call and examine at the sign of the RED FRONT.
May 11, 1863.

Notice.

MATTHEW TOLAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Matthew Tolan, late of Conowago twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL REILY, Executor.
May 11, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JACOB SCHWARTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Schwartz, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI SCHWARTZ,
JACOB SCHWARTZ,
May 25, 1863. 6t Administrators.

Notice.

SAMUEL G. KINZER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Samuel G. Kinzer, late of Littlestown, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Johnsville, Frederick county, Md., and the last named in Littlestown, Adams county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them [illegible] authenticated for settlement.

JOHN [illegible],
WM. McSHERRY,
May 18, 1863. 6t Executors.

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

SHAWLS, in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Local & General.

PROPER LIMITS OF PARTY.

Politics are subject to laws as fixed as those which regulate the tides. When the object of party affects vital rights and interests it is impossible to constrain, within the fixed limits of law and order, the oppression on one side and opposition on the other. One object of written constitutions is to fix the range of party, so that while the possession of power shall pass to the majority, the power of the majority shall be restrained and defined. A majority unrestrained is a more brutal and dangerous ruler than even an individual tyrant; and as it is in addition a shifting power, each alternation of rule brings outrages to be avenged and hates to be gratified. The terrible war of factions, the horrible scenes of scaffolds alternately erected for party leaders, during the reign of the later Stuarts should be to us warnings and lessons. If the Whigs elected a sheriff in London, packed juries convicted eminent and excellent Catholics upon the perjuries of Titus Oates; when the reaction brought over the majority to the Tories, Jeffreys and his juries executed judicial murder upon the wise, the noble and the virtuous, upon manhood, womanhood, tender youth and hoary age. Attainder, which is legislative indictment and conviction, violated ordinary justice to compass party revenge.

Our fathers supposed, when they framed the Constitution, that they had banished the possibility of party action upon vital interests; that they had left so little for party to act upon, that no fierce passions could be engendered, and that the contest for position would only be healthfully stimulating.

The result proves their error. There was one interest not common to both sections, and upon which the antagonisms were becoming broader daily, until we drifted into a civil war. To restore the government to its original object of merely acting upon subjects *common* to every state, is to insure peace and re-union. There is statesmanship enough, we believe, in the Democratic party to suggest a way, and courage enough to propose it. It is not impossible to have justice done to both South and North. Governor Morris, in the Convention, in opposing the three fifth slave clause, said, "I must be unjust to the Southern States, or unjust to human nature," but he formed and agreed to a plan which did one, the other, or neither. Are we less wise in our generation?—*World.*

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED AS GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The unanimous nomination of Mr. Vallandigham as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a most significant sign of the times. We predicted that this would be the result of the foolish policy which impelled Burnside to commit a flagrant breach of the Constitution and laws in arresting him and trying him by court martial. We predicted, too, that the exile would probably take the first opportunity of quitting the Southern Confederacy, and proceeding to Canada by way of Nassau.—That prediction is also receiving its fulfilment. By telegraphic intelligence from Cincinnati, in another column, it will be seen that it is understood in that city that Mr. Vallandigham has proceeded to some Southern port, from which he intends to take his departure for Nassau.

We hazarded another prediction, and that was that Mr. Vallandigham would not only obtain the nomination, but that he would be elected. Events will prove whether or not we are right in this anticipation. If Mr. Vallandigham should be elected he will undoubtedly cross the frontier into Ohio, and then, we ask, what power will venture to take thence the choice of the people, and without warrant of law consign him to a federal fortress? Will Burnside proceed to arrest him again? We rather think not; and if not, how silly must he appear in his own eyes for being the instrument of elevating to the position of Governor of the third State in the Union a man whom he has pronounced guilty of conduct of "treasonable tendency!" How stultified must those seem to themselves who advised Burnside to the proceeding!—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHO ARE FOR PARTY NOW?

The Abolitionists have said much about "no party," and have been very diligent in representing that Democrats would not give up party! When have *they* given up party? They are so wedded to party that they even demand that all others shall give up their convictions and support "unconditionally," not the Constitution, not liberty and law, but their party and their party dogmas! together with all their violations of the Constitution and all their infractions upon the law, the liberty and the freedom of a free people.

They strike down the Constitution for party! They strike down the courts, the writ of habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury, the civil liberty and the freedom of the people, all for party! They would rather destroy the great right of ballot than see their party defeated! The Democrats care nothing for party farther than its influence in sustaining the Constitution, the Union, the liberties and the rights of the people. Who then are the miserable partisans? Those who maintain the Constitution and stand up for their rights and the freedom of the people in these times are patriots. While those who sanction every violation of constitutional liberty, and every infraction of law, out of a blind subserviency to party and party leaders, are traitors to every principle of free government, and become the mere slaves and vassals of licentious power.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

"*Two Drinks for one Money.*"—One of the Snooks was in Boston the other day terribly dry. Stepping into one of the crack houses, he doubled himself up like a jack knife, twisted his feet round, stuck out his elbows, and presented a very painful specimen of humanity. Raising his head just to a level with the bar, he asked in a squeaking voice, for a glass of brandy and water. The obsequious washer of tumblers assisted him to a snifter. Then watching his opportunity, he rose up and Snooks stood in all his majesty before the bar. "A glass of brandy and water," said he in a gruff voice.—The barman assisted him and then missed his other customer.

"Where'd that fellow go to?" he inquired with some anxiety.

Snooks said he guessed he had stepped out.

The barkeeper could not find him, but Snooks didn't pay but for one drink.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, BOOK BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 3m

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 3m

New Goods!---Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice. ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving
THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.
Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING
COME ONE, COME ALL.
May 18, 1863.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames, just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tt

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tt

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.
R. F. McILHENY,
at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.
April 13, 1863.

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY invites Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

☞She is also prepared to Bleach and Press Bonnets and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.
April 27, 1863. 2m

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.
☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.
JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them. [April 27, 1863. tf

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Stratton, Bryant & Co.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA, S. E. cor. 7th and Chesnut Sts. New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

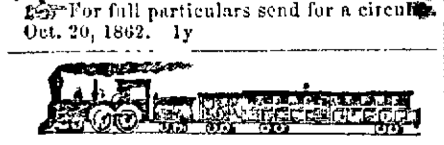
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.
SAMUEL HERBST.
March 16, 1863. 3m*

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.

J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, *Proprietors.*
Sept. 2, 1861.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,
May 11, 1863. President.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 13, 1863. td

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Howard House,

BALTIMORE. The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
Ladies' " 2.00 "
Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.
Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by JOSEPH BEVAN, Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.
Feb. 23, 1863.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.
Dr. James Cress. Dr. Wm. Taylor.
Jan. 19, 1863.

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.
April 6, 1863. tt

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business. VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.
Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,
and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the
SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS
does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,
and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old
SHINGLE ROOFS,
WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the
GUTTERS
can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS
SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,
our
LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,
our
COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of
GUTTA-PERCHA,
and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to
CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN
at a reduction of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS
MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address
READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn.,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, IS THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of
Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®